The Turkish Ultimatum to Greece.

Address of the Hellenic Government to the Protecting Powers.

Circular of the French Foreign Minister.

Esparterc's Letter to the Spanish Liberals.

MURDER ON THE HIGH SEAS.

The North German Lloyds steamship Hermann Captain W. H. Wenke, from Bremen, via Southampton December 22, arrived at this port yesterday telegrams. The news published is very interesting, at the present day.

Intelligence from Tiffis of the 20th says that at

Erzeroum an attempt had been made to assassinate Mr. Taylor, the British Consul there.

News from Constantinople of the 17th uit. says that Daoud Pacha proceeds to Europe in order to facilitate an arrangement regarding some questions connected with the Roumeilan Railway.

At Stuttgard, on December 19, the Chamber of Deputies, after debates lasting over four long sittings, rejected to-day in its final stage the address in reply to the speech from the throne by forty-nine.

reply to the speech from the throne by forty-nine nst thirty-eight votes. The National council has referred the question of a

revision of the federal constitution to the Federal Council, with instructions to the latter to report Basic respecting apprehended disturbances among In case of a war occurring in the East, the Poles

are prepared to organize another insurrection and the Russian police have firested numerous secret The St. Petersburg journals mention that should a

upture take place between Turkey and Greece, the forces in the military district of Odessa will be placed In diplomatic circles in London, it is understood

that Napoleon would favor the candidature of an Austrian archduke for the Spanish throne. The Greek government has sent a frigate to Syra

to invite the Turkish admiral to withdraw. The French vessels at the Pirmus have also gone thither. Great animosity is evinced towards the Turks by ne Russian soldiers, and the priests in their ser mons are continually alluding to the "barbarians of the Black Sca," who must be exterminated by Russian bayonets in order to be replaced by Christians. Small medals are blessed and distributed to the soldiers and officers for protection against the foe. In returning thanks for his election at Greenwich

on the 21st uitimo, the Premier dealt with several leading topics of the day. With respect to the re-form he said there were two subjects which could not be overlooked. First, the acts of intimidation which had characterized many of the recent con-tests had led him to the belief that whether by open voting or whatsoever means the liberty of the elector must be secured. Secondly, it would be the duty of the liberal government forth with to remedy the grievances inflicted by the ratepaying clauses of the Reform act.
At Birmingbam Mr. Bright, on the same day, en-

tered fully into the reasons for his taking office, and explained why he had preferred the Board of Trade to the Indian Office. He rejoiced that the ballot box had made so many converts, and declared that no unless it could carry on the affairs of the

of the workingmen of South London assembled in the reading rooms of the Lambeth baths and indigantly repudinted the insult offered to the American the name of the workingmen of the netropolis. It was therefore resolved that an ad-iress to Mr. Johnson, gratefully acknowledging his truly Christian efforts for the promotion of peace and good will between the two nations, from the people f the southern district, be prepared for preon at a public meeting or otherwise, as may best suit the honorable Ambassador's wishes and con-venience, and that the Rev. Newman Hall, LL.D., and the mover and seconder of the resolution be respectfulty requested to prepare the same.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The Turkish Ultimatum to Greece.
The following is the text of the ultimatum ad essed to the Greek government by the Turkish

The following is the text of the ultimatum addressed to the Greek government by the Turkish Minister at Athens:—

DECEMBER 10, 1808.

The Cabinet of the Sultan-does not consider it necessary to search for proots of the sincarity and ecrioasness of its desire to keep up relations of triendship and good neighborhood with his Heilenic Maiesty. The whole world has witnessed the forbearance of which the Forte has given proof in face of the attitude assumed towards it by the Greek administration for the last three years. The history of the Crete insurection is known, and there is no need to here enumerate his machinations concocted publicly and under the eyes of the Greek authorities by committees sitting in the capital of the kingdom itself, with the object of fomenting and maintaining rebellion in Crete against the will of the immense majority or its inhabitants. The history of civilized countries is without an example of the contempt with which the law of nations has been treated by these committees. They have spared neither threat nor falsehood to the poor islanders to obage them to take up arms against their legitlinate gaygreigh. Band, engaged at their expense and soft to Crete ender the name of volunteers, abandoned themselves to ceeds of the most horritie brigandage against such of the inhabitants as dared to resist them. Thus by menace, implicably carried out, of by decentral promises, a portion of these unhappy people have been led to entigrate into Greece, where they have found only malest and suffring. Disabased, pressed by want, and seeing the perfect security which regins in their own country, these unhappy people have been led to entigrate into Greece, where they have found only malest and suffring. Disabased, pressed by want, and seeing the perfect security which regins in their own accountry, these unhappy excluded home. They supplicate, but it is such as they should be allowed to set endeavors for more than Food and the properties of the suffring refer security which rejusts in their own accountry t

one and vocaminary results that emigrants, Franch,—Of the persistence of the royal government in not putting down these acts of violence. Fifth.—Of the formation of new bands of volunteers, organized not only without the singhtest opposition from the authorities, but with their almost admitted co-operation.

Sixth.—Of the inutility of our representations, so they repeated.

Sixth.—Of the instilly of our representations often repeated.

Seventh.—Of the undisquised ambitious tendency, more and more marked, of parties in Greece.

Eighth.—Of the immunity which the aggressors of the Turkish officers, soldiers or subjects murdered or ill treated on the territory of the kingdom enjoy from the Greek authorities.

The Turkish government would be wanting in its most sacred duties if it continued to preserve an illustion which has already cost it so many sacrifices. Consequently, in case the government of king George should not take the formal engagement with five days:—

George should not take the formal engagement within five days:—

First.—To disperse immediately the bands of volunivers recently organized in different parts of the
kingdom and to prevent the formation of others.

Second.—To disarm the consilers, Crete and Panhelillon, or in any case to close the Greek ports to them,

Third.—To grant to the Cretan emigrants the authorization to return to their homes, and to give
them efficacious aid and protection.

Fourth.—To punish, in conformity with the laws,
those men who have been guilty of aggressions on
Ottoman solders and subjects, and to accord a just
indemnity to the families of victims from those outrages.

conformity with existing treates and international law.

The undersigned, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plentpotentary of the Sublime Porte, by order of his Majesty the Suitan, his august sovereign, regrets to inform the Minister of Foreign Affairs to his Hellenic Majesty that the Ottoman legation at Athens and the consequence of the kingdom. As a matural consequence of this declaration, the diplomatic and commercial relations between Turkey and Greece being interrupted, the Minister and members of the Hellenic legation and chancery at Constinopie, and the Greek consuls in the Ottoman empire, will receive their passports. The respective subjects of the two States must quit the country in which they are residing within a period of a fortnight from the day on which the rupture of relations has been motified, and entrance to the Ottoman ports will be forbidden to vessels bearing the Greek fing from the same date. I have the honor, &c.,

Address of the Hellenic Government to the

Address of the Hellente Government to the Three Protecting Powers.

ATHENS (Nov. 27), Dec. 9, 1868.

The undersigned, Minister of Foreign Affairs of His Magesty the King of the Hellenes, has the honor to inform the representatives of France, Great Britain and Russia, who communicated to him last Monday by delegation from their Excellencies the Ambassadors of the same Powers at Constantinopie, respecting the condict on the point of breaking out between Greece and Turkey, that he has brought to the know.edge of His Majesty and of his colleagues in the Cabinet the four points brought no prominence by the Sublime Porte, and on which they desire the government of His Majesty to give a satisfactory reply.

These four points are:—First, the dissolution by the Hellenic government of the Corps of Petropoulaki; second, a prohibition against armed Greek vessels making voyages to Crete; third, protection of the families which wish to return to Crete; fourth, respect for the rights of the Porte and the treaties.

treaties.

The undersigned has no difficulty in replying to the desires of their Excellencies the Ambassadors in giving the following information as shortly as mostlyle.

The undersigned has no difficulty in replying to the desires of their Excellencies the Ambassadors in giving the following information as shortly as possible.

The government of the King could not dissolve the corps of Petropoulaki, or any other corps of citizens proceeding as volunteers at their own risk and perit to fight abroad, as they think fit, the constitution of the State not permitting it to interfere in that respect with the liberty of the Hellenic citizens, and the law of nations not compelling it to do so. Nevertheless, the royal government has not permitted officers, sub-officers and soldiers on active service to join these bands. In the last place, with regard to the volunteer chief, Petropoulasi, the government has taken some measures in pursuing and oringing back by force to their ranks soldiers of the line who had deserted to follow him. The undersigned directs attention, besides, to the fact that for nearly three years during which the insurrection in Candia has lasted, several hundreds of volunteers have gone to Candia and returned from it for the most part, without that having been considered as a proof of ill will on the part of the royal government, and as a violation of the law of nations or of existing treaties. The royal government will continue to discharge in this respect what the neutrality it has observed imposes on it, by not permitting officers and soldiers who are in its service to join the bands of the volunteers referred to.

The government of the King has never permitted, and will not permit in future as long as friendly relations continue between it and that of the Sublime Porte, armed Greek vessels in its ports to continue to supply with provisions the insurgents in Creet; but the institutions of the country do not permit and the law of nations does not compel it to prevent ships belonging to individuals or to commercial associations undertaking this service at their risk and peril, and the understgned may remark that the sidements asserting that either the Arcadi or the Euc

duct since a certain number of these emigrants—not, indeed, spontaneously, but under every kind of pressure—manifested a desire to return to Candia. More than forty convoy ships have already left, and the government of the King has never nesitated in spite of the much excited national sentiment in Greece, in consequence of this long and interminable affair of Candia, to employ all the means of police which the law places at its disposal to repel the violence exercised on two or three occasions by other Cretans with the view of preventing the departure of their countrymen.

Speech of the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Athens-Independent Attitude of the Greek Government.

The following is the speech made M. Delyanni, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, in the Greek Chamber on the question of the rupture of the diplomatic rela-tions between Greece and Turkey:—

Aminister of Foreign Affairs, in the Greek Chamber on the question of the rupture of the diplomatic relations between Greece and Turkey:—

GENTLEMEN—You know that the government is open to censure if while negotiations on important subjects are pending it should not communicate to and lay before the flowe a full knowledge of the facts of the case. These communications frequently become dangerous to the interests of the community themselves in view of the general uneasiness which appears to have existed for the last few days in consequence of a report which has been current of the imminence of a rupture of the diplomatic relations between the Hellenic government and that or the Ottoman Forte, the Michstry, yielding to that uneasiness, has decided to acquaint the Chamber with a few of the facts of the case:—

GENTLEMEN OF THE CHAMBER OF DEPTINE—During the long duration of the Cretan struggle the neip and encouragements which were given from various sources to that heroic island have gradually ceased, and now the necessary assistance is only furnished by one country—Greece. That, gentlemen, has caused a coolness in the relations of the lielenic and the Turkish governments, and in proportion as the struggle was prolonged so did that coolness increase. Prindly, the state of the rolations has now reached such a point that it would seem as if the Sublime Porte had decided to proceed to an absolute rupture of diplomatic intercourse, which has up to the present time been merely of a cool character. I would say to you, gentlemen, that the moment had arrived for the Minister to announce to you all the facts and lay before you all the decuments referring to this grave question, but for the following circumstance—The Ministers of the Great Powers at Constantinople, so soon as they became acquainted with the decision of the Ottoman government had taken upon the subject, intervened to prevent, if possible, an event so serious in its results. In consequence of this intervention, a negotiation ensued which is still pending. I s

The same paper, denying the rumor of a note having been addressed by Prince Gortschakoff to the French government, affirms that the latest communications between St. Petersburg and Paris are animated by the most friendly feelings.

The Temps, of the same evening, explains the rumor in question as follows:—"it originated in an interview which took piace lately between the French Ambassador, Baron de Talleyrand, and Frince Gortschakoff, the substance of which was sent to Paris by telegraph by Baron de Talleyrand, "In this interview Prince Gortschakoff," says the Tamps, "informed M. de Talleyrand that if Turkey showed herself so exacting, it was because she had reason to believe that she would be supported by the great Powers. If such were the case, Russia and a right to be more reserved in the steps taken collectively to prevent a condict between Turkey and Greece."

Translated from the International, of Paris, Dec. 21.]

The Erosis belongs to the fleet of Greece, but was recently placed at the disposition of a navigation company, who again chartered her with the central insurrectional committee. When discovered and pursued by the squadron of Vice Admiral Hobart Pacha she had just discharged a cargo at Stalico, near Liviana, consisting of 1.800 sacks of flour, 300 cases of arms and ammunition, besides clothing of all kinds, destined for the Cretan insurgents, who had send-400 men to receive the goods. During the discharging of the cargo Ahmet Facha, Governor of Omalos, was informed of the fact by his spies, and immediately assembled 2,000 men, driving off the volunteers and distributing the goods among his solders. In order to establish the fact of flagrania delicto, Ahmet Pacha officially informed all the foreign consuls of the act. On leaving Crete the Erosis proceeded to Syra in order to embark 300 volunteers, but was recognized by the Turkish squadron and then made for Tenos, the nearest point; but inding the entrance cut off she then shaped her coarse for Syra, which port was immediately blockaded by the Turkish men-of-war.

Important Circular from the French Minister of Fureign Affairs to his Diplomatic Agents. (Paris) Dec. 19) correspondence of the London Morning Herald.]

Here the appointment of M. de Lavalette to the Foreign Office is viewed as a bad symptom, and all the papers are referring more or less to the circular which he issued during his ad interior tenure of the same post two years ago, when he put forth the theory that small states were doomed to be absorbed by their larger neighbors. The following extracts are taken from the circular in question:—

MONSIEUR—The Emperor's government can no longer delay expressing its views on the subject of the events which are taking place in Germany. The Marquis de Moustier having to remain absent for some time longer, his Majesty has ordered me to explain to his diplomatic agents the motives by which his policy is directed.

* * * * France cannot pursue a doubtful policy. If her interests and strength are compromised by the important changes which are taking place in Germany she should declare it frankly and adopt the necessary measures for guaranteeing her security. If she incurs no loss by the transformations which are taking place she should declare it frankly and adopt the necessary measures for guaranteeing her security. If she incurs no loss by the transformations which are taking place she should declare it with sincerity and resist exaggerated apprehensions and ardent appreciations, which, by exciting international jealousy, would tarn her aside from the course she ought to follow.

Now, if we examine the future of Europe, trans-

exception; are restored to the pelalitude of their independence, to the regular development of their destinies.

Prussia aggrandized, free henceforth from all solidarity, insures the independence of Germany. This should give no umbrage to France. Proud of her admirable unity, of her indestructible nationality, she could not consistently oppose or regret the work of assimilation which has just been accomplished, nor make the principles of nationality she represents and professes in respect to peoples subservient to any feeling of jealousy. The national feeling of Germany being satisfied, its anxieties are removed and its enmittes extinguished. Germany, in initiating France, has taken a step that brings her closer to, not that removes her from her.

In the Nouth Italy, whose patriotism a long servitude has been unable to extinguish, is put in possession of all the elements of her national greatness. Her existence profoundly modifies the political condition of Europe; but, in spite of unreasoning susceptibilities or transient errors of judgment, her ideas, her principles, her interests draw her into closer connection with the nation that shed its blood to aid her in conquering her independence.

The interests of the Pontifical throne are secured by the convention of September 13. That convention will be honorably executed. In withdrawing his troops from Rome the Emperor leaves there, as a guarantee for the security of the Holy Father, the protection of France.

In the Baltic, as in the Mediterranean, secondary mavies are springing up which are favorable to the liberty of the seas.

Austria, relieved from her Italian and German preoccupations, no longer wasting her strength in barren rivality, but concentrating it in the East of Europe, still represents a Power of 35,000,000 souls, whom no hostile feeling, no interest separates from France.

mated by the sentiments of progress which form the pacific bond of modern societies?

Europe, more strongly constituted, rendered more homogeneous by more precise territorial divisions, is a guarantee for the peace of the Continent, and is neither a danger nor an injury for our nation. France, with Algeria, will soon number more than 40,000,000 of them in the Northern and 8,000,000 in the Southern Confederation; Austria, 35,000,000; Italy, 26,000,000; Spain, 18,000,000. What is there in this distribution of European forces to cause us any uneasuress?

Folitics should rise above the narrow and petty prejudice of a by-gone age. The Emperor does not be the that the grandeur of a country depends on the weakening of the people that surround it, and only sees a real equilibrium in the satisfied wishes of the nations of Europe. In that he obeys convictions long entertained and the traditions of his race. Napoicen I, foreast the changes which are now occurring on the European Continent. He had implanted the germs of new nationalities in the Italian peninsula in creating the kingdom of Italy; in Germany, by causing the disappearance of 223 independent States.

To sum up. From the elevated point of view whence the imperial government considers the destines of Europe the horizon appears to it free from menacing eventualities. Difficult problems, which required to be solved, as they could not be suppressed, weighed upon the destines of peoples. They might have arisen at more difficult poriods; they have received their natural solution without violent shocks and without the dangerons assistance of such bases will be a durable one.

As to France, in whatever direction she casts here yee she sees nothing which can hinder her progress or disturb her prosperity. Preserving friendly relations with every Fower, directed by a policy which exhibits generosity and moderation as evidence of her strength, supported by her imposing unity, with her genus radiating on every side, with her treasures and her credit, which fecundate Europe, with her mitural progress of descriptions and the credit, which fecundate Europe, with her mitural specied.

Such is the language you should use in your relations with the government to which you are accredited. Accept, Ac., LA VALETTE.

ENGLAND.

The Case of the Banking House of Overend,

The Case of the Banking House of Overend, Gurney & Co.

[From the London Times, Dec. 21.]

During the last week or more a rumor, which we have how reason to know is well founded, has been in circulation, to the effect that six of the directors of this company were about to be cited before the Right Honorable the Lord Mayor, at the justice room of the Manston House, to answer a criminal charge arising out of their connection with this company. Hitherto its affairs have been the subjects of commercial inquidation and of a protracted Hitigation in Chancery. There have been occasional threats of resorting to a criminal tribunal for redress, but they have come to nothing until now. At length summonace have been issued against six of the principal directors, charging them with having, in July, 1880, and at other times, unlawfully conspired to gether, by various pretences and representations alleged to be false and fraudulent, and by divers sublided evices and means, to induce persons to become, and by which it is alleged they did become, shareholders in the company, with intent to cheat and deirand them of certain valuable securities, bankers' cheeks and sums of money, and by which they were, in fact, defrauded to the amount of \$2,000,000.

The chief complainant is Mr. Adam Thom, LL.D., and at his instance the summoness have been obtained upon a voluminous and circumstantial information and deposition made by Mr. Oswald Howell, accountant to the shareholders, appointed by order of the Court of Chancery. Before they were issued the Lord Mayor, feeling, no doubt, all the importance of the proceeding and the grave responsibility attacking to it, is understood to have given the matter his long and analyous consideration. The summonness are returnable at the justice room on the lat of January, and the investigation is likely to be exceedingly protracted, and to be adjourned from time to time. In the constitution of the bench on the occasion the public and all parties concerned will have a complete guarantee that the charg

The London Times on President Johns

of the most eminent counses at the criminal bar.

The London Times on President Johnson's Message.

[From the Times of Dec. 21.]

The extraordinary announcement that the Senate had refused to allow the President's liesage to be read assumes a different character when the real circumstances of the case are explained; and the resolution affirmed by the House of Representatives, protesting against repudiation in any form, far from being an idie assertion of the honesty which men of honor could not suppose would be impagned, was, though vague in expression, yet a justifiable, we may almost say a necessary, reply on the part of the Legislature to the scattments which had been addressed to them. The truth is that Mr. Johnson's me sage exhibited the faults of his character in their worst forms. The fact that the end of his ferm was at hand seems to have intensified his stubbornness, and to have provoked him to fresh assaults upon the Legislature. More than this, he took occasion, though parfectly aware that no word he could say would fecommend any proposal, even the wisest, to those whom he addressed, to plunge into the most abstruse questions of financial legislation, and to propose a course of dealing with the public creditor, which could scarcely differ from undisguised repudiation.

The President's Message was received simultaneously in the Senate and the House at one of clock on the 9th, and the proper offloers at once began to real it to the two assemblies. The House of Representatives not only heard the message through, but by 12s to 3s ordered it to be printed in the usual way, one member, who denounced the tone and character of the message as much as any ene, expressing the general opinion of the House by declaring that to refuse to print the message would be "making too much for the William of the House had its own fit of indigation.

The Presidents more, it may be charitably hoped, from ignorance of the real nature of his recommendations than from wilful perversion of judgment, had broached an extraordinary

Particulars of the Second Colliery Explosion

at Wigan.

[From the London Standard, Dec. 22.]

Another colliery explosion, the cause and extent of which are unknown at the time of writing, occurred this morning at the Norley colliery, situated in the township of Pemberton, about a mile and a half from the borough of Wigan.

The plis at which the casualty occurred are Nos. 2 and 3 of the Norley Coal and Camai Company. At one the yard coal is wound, and at the other Orrel five feet and four feet, which latter seam is synonymous with the mine known as the Arley in other parts of the Wigan coal field. The downcast shaft has been sunk to the Orrel four feet seam, a distance of about 429 yards from the surface; the downcast only descends to the yard coal and thence there is a connection by a small or bye shaft to the Arley. Near the bottom of the downcast shaft that the Arley, which throws up the seam for some distance, and in order that it may be the more conveniently worked a tunnel has been

quickly visible on the pit bank by a cloud of soot ascending the upcast and the customary indications in the downcast.

The ventilation quickly returned to its ordinary course, and Mr. Thompson, the manager, and other persons descended the pit. They were, however, able to learn but little, for the cage had been wedged fast in the shaft, and the replies that were given to the shouts from the mouthings were not satisfactory. As promptly as possible a capstan was rigged over the pit, and when our report left the bottom had not been reached, nor was there any knowledge of the fate of those below, but it was believed certain that the men in the cage had perished.

Fortunately, to-day is "reckoning Monday:" that is to say, the Monday after the formightly pay, and no colhers are at work in the pit.

There are, however, a number of datalers, or day laborers, the late of whom is at present a matter of the profoundest interest to the crowd that is cluatered around the pit bank. It is feared that the explosion has occurred in a tunnel, and if so the workers there are probably all dead.

The men in the cage, when it was turned over by the force of the explosion, were not likely to have survived a fall of twenty-eight yards, and how far the effects of the casuaty may have extended to the lower seam can only at present be conjectured.

A later account says that the gas, it is now believed, was fired at the extremity of the morkings where a number of those killed has not yet been ascertained, but it is thought that six at least have pertained, but it is thought that six at least have pertained, but it is thought that six at least have pertained. Five others are severely burned, and one of

Terrible Railroad Accident.

On the night of Saturday the 19th ult., an accident of a most alarming character took place on the Mid-land Railway near Nottingliam, England, and it is estimated that upwards of forty persons have been more or less injured, atthough at present there are no deaths. It appears that the Mansfeld market train left Nottingham at half-past eighs o'clock filled with passengers, and at a crossing near the latter town it cause into collision with a train of empties returning from Chesterfield, Pieoridge, and other places. A learful disaster was the consequence. Both engines were thrown of the line, with a large number of carriages, many of which were completely smashed. The drivers and firemen, named respectively Bradford, Dalton, Gibert and Adams, received frightful injuries, and it is perfectly miraculous how they escaped with their lives. Many of the passengers were also dreadfully bruised and shaken, and several have sustained broken arms and legs. Great consternation prevailed at the time, and it was with great difficulty that the passengers were removed from the damaged carriages. Some of the injured persons were conveyed to the Nottingham general hospital and others to their homes, where many of them now he in great suffering.

Extraordinary Tragedy at Sea.

[From the Cork Heraid, Dec. 21.]

The above paper gives the particulars of a series of horrible and aimses incredible occurrences which happened on board the Dutch vessel Finnechina, Captain flotze commander, just arrived in Cork Irom South America. A Londoner named Rogers was one of the crew, and ettier from insanity or cupidity (as he knew the captain had a large amount of money on board, he seems to have formed a plan for getting possession of the vessel by wholesale murder. On the fourth day after the ship left Buenos Ayres Rogers took a favorable opportenity and pashed the first mate overboard. The cook, in response to his cries, ran to throw him a rope, when Rogers seized him by the legs and threw him into the sea also. Both these men were Dutchmen. The second mate, also a mative of Houland, ran to help the drowning men, out Rogers endeavored to kill him with an axe. He ran towards the cabin and jumped down the hatchway, upsetting the captain, who was running up, and both rolling on the floor Rogers secured the hatch above them and made them prisoners. Two men remained on deck, one a Yankee, the other an Irishman, and these Rogers kept apart—one fore, one all—by threatening to murder them, and compelling them to sicer the vessel in turns. For four days the marderer remained master of the deck, not sleeping during the time. The captain fired twice at him during that period, but without wounding him seriously. Owing to a defect in the companior that period, but without wounding him seriously. Owing to a defect in the companior of the land, when in reality she was moving parallel to the coast. At the end of the fourth day sleep overcame him, and the Irishman, waiting for the opportunity, seized the axe, and at one bow hearly severed his hoad from his body. He then relieved the captain and second mate, and the vessel was slipped, and the Finnechina arrived in Cork harbor on Monday week.

Espartero's Address to Liberals of Saragossa.

The Saragossa papers publish the following letter, addressed by the Duke de la Victoria (Espartero) to

GENTLEMEN OF THE MONARCHICAL LIBERAL COMMITTEE OF SARAGOSSA:—
MY DEAR FRIENDS—I have received your affectionate salutation with the heartfeit pleasure which the patriotic and manity accents of this great city, which I have so much loved all my life, always produce in me. To love Saragossa is to love honor, patriotism and liberty. The name of Saragossa reminds me of

the best days of my eventful existence. In my bitterest vicissitudes 1 have ever had present to my mind that magnanimous population who now prove to the world that if they know how to win their liberty they also know how to practise and preserve it. Your generous demonstration in favor of a veteran is the highest recompense a people can give to the soldier who has defended the national flag. It is with the deepest emotion that I address you; but I must once more tell you that my soul, utterly devoid of all personal ambition, only desires that, unted in initiants and loyal concord, we may lay the sure foundation of our liberties. Addression to the provisional government—submission to the decision of the Constituent Cottes—is the only thing that can guide us to the port of safety which the national will points to. People of Saragossa remember that in 1844 we were the first to raise the cry of justice which the revolution has now inscribed on its flag. Let the will of the nation be fulfilled, we then said, and it is now time it should be fulfilled, we then said, and it is now time it should be fulfilled and that the nation should declare what that will is. Let us await it without impatience, but ever determined to combar all the enemies of hoerty. Count ever on your grateful friend,

BALDOMERO ESPARTERO.

BROOKLYN CITY.

THE COURTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT-IN BANKRUPTCY.

Before Judge Benedict.

Upon the petition of Messrs. Peck, Randolph & Co., Salmon H. Mead and Theodore F. Randolph, clothiers, doing business on Fulton street, Brooklyn, were declared bankrupts in this court jesterday. The case was referred to referees, named by the Court, for investigation.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S COURT.

Charged with Defrauding the Government. Before Commissioner Jones.

William Hoffman and Henry Landman, both distillers, doing business at No. 16 Broadway, Eastern tillers, doing business at No. 16 Broadway. Eastern District, were arrested yesterday and arraigned in this court on a charge of defrauding the government of the tax due on distilled spirits. The alieged offence consists in their having failed to deface the brands or marks of the revenue inspector from barrels which had been empited of the spirits which they contained waen stamped by the revenue officials. Commissioner Jones admitted the accused to bail in the sum of \$1,000 to appear for examination on the 5th inst.

COURT OF SESSIONS.

TROUBLES OF A ROOMMATE.
Yesterday a young German named Oscar Groat was tried in this court on charge of grand larceny, and being convicted of the crime by verdict of the was tried in this court on charge of grand larceny, and being convicted of the crime by verdict of the jury, he was sentenced to Kings county Femtentiary for the term of one year. The prisoner was charged with having stolen the sum of sixty three dollars from the pantaloons pockets of John Johnson and William F. Campbell, with whom he shared the same apartment in a boarding house in Sands street. It appeared from the testimony additional street in the habit of inding less money in their pockets from the picket when Campbell gave Johnson a fifty dollar bill in the presence of the prisoner. Subsequently Johnson, leigning to be intoxicated, want to his room, and taking off his clothing lay down, pretending to be asingp. While lying there the prisoner entered and took the money from the pocket of his fellow boarder. When accused of having taken it he said he did so to take care of it until the owner was in a condition to do so nimself.

Acquirtal of An Alleged Burglar And his Committed to de so nimself.

Acquirtal of An Alleged Burglar And his Committed by verdict of the jury of the charge preferred against him. The testimony showed that on the night of the 2-d of November hist the store of Daniel Devilu & Co., in Grand street, E. D., was burg arrously entered and robbed of \$1,000 worth of goods. On the following evening the prisoner was arrested near his residence, No. 323 Water street, New York, with a bundle of the stolen clothes in his possession, and he was, therefore, taken into custofly upon suspicion and was subsequently indicted. The defence of the fact that they had been stolen. This being shown the jury found a

COURT CALENDAR-THIS DAY.

An Eastern District Company on Trial-Various and Serious Charges.
The Board of Commissioners of the Eastern District Fire Department assembled last evening at Firemen's Hall, Fourth street, E. D., the President, Daniel Donovan, in the chair. The principal business before the Board was the trial of Engine Company No. 4, on general charges preferred by Chief Engineer Smith. The Chief charges that at a fire in Broadway, in March last, one member was arrested and fined for stealing Recently the assistant foreman was arrested on a ections charge and escaped by flight. In Octobe

charge of highway robbery. Another member was lately arrested for having goods stolen at a fire in his possession. The Chief concludes his charges by saying that citizens in the neighborhood of the engine house (Ewen and Wyckoff streets) frequently com-

posession. The Chief concincies his charges by saying that citizens in the neighborhood of the engine house (Ewen and Wyckoff streets) frequently complain to him of the bad conduct of the company. The company was defended by counsel and made a vigorous defence, but the following record, taken from the books of the police of the Forty-sixth precinct, submitted to the Commissioners by Sergeant John Doughty, quite disconcerted them.

THE POLICE RECORD.

1867—June 5, John and Martin Costello, arrested on suspiction of larceny; July 14, Peter Richards, arrested for disorderly conduct; July 22, Peter Richards, arrested and fined five dollars for rescuing a prisoner; August 17, Jacob Leyce, arrested and fined five dollars for disorderly conduct; August 23, Thomas Hanning, arrested on a charge of till tapping; September 23, Martin Hackerman, arrested for assault and battery; September 11, Thomas Hanning, arrested on a charge of till tapping; September 23, Martin Hackerman, arrested for assault and battery; November 18, Matthew Hackerman, arrested and fined ten dollars for assault and battery; September 29, Martin Costello, arrested for assault and battery; Movember 18, Matthew Hackerman, arrested on suspicton of highway robbery; March 2, James Palmer, arrested for burgtary; March 2, James Palmer, arrested for assault and battery.

1868—February 14, Martin Costello, arrested for disorderly conduct, and Whilian Baidwin and Feter Richards were arrested for assisting Palmer to escape; March 3, George Cince, arrested to restein for disorderly conduct; May 10, John Bennett and Frederick Gilbrath, arrested for stealing larges at a fire; April 27, Martin Costello, arrested for maifeasance in office and fined fined dollars cach; May 11, Jacob Leyce, arrested and fined fined office of maifeasance in office and fined fined follars cach; May 11, Jacob Leyce, arrested and fined fined dollars; September 21, Martin Costello, arrested for maifeasance in office and fined fined follars; September 21, Martin Costello, arrested for larcen

dollars.

The Board adjourned at a late hour without concluding the investigation of the charges preierred.

During the examination last night the hall was densely crowded with the members of the company and their friends, but the best of order prevailed.

NAVAL ITTELLIGENCE.

The United States steamer Shenandoah left the port of Kong Kong on Tuesday, November 10, 1868, homeward bound. On her way she was likely to stop at Batavia, Cape Town and St. Helena, and stop at Batavia, Cape Town and St. Heiena, and arrive in Boston some time in April, 1862. The following is a correct list of officers attached to the ship and of those who are passengers:—
Captain—J. C. Febiger. Lieutenant Commander and Ex. Officer—Smith W. Nichols. Lieutenant Commander—C. S. Cotton. Minsters—C. M. Thomas, E. Longnecker, M. B. Buford. Maters—M. H. Cleaves, George W. Pratt, Fred. W. Colon, William Cooper, Edw. E. Bradoury, J. Oliver, H. H. Johnston. Surgeon—A. C. Rhoades, Acting Assistant Paymaster—C. M. Guid. Engineers—Chief. H. M. Bartleman; First Assistants, Edw. Parmer; Second Assistants, Henry Snyder and J. W. Patterson; Third Assistants, W. H. Touchton and J. J. Kingaley. First Lieutenant Marines—Il. L. Meade. Bontawsin—T. S. Colier. Gunner—J. A. McDonald. Carpenter—J. H. Owens, Salimaker—W. H. Howells. Paymaster's Clerk—H.

Salimaker—W. H. Howells. Paymaster's Clerk—H. Harden.
Passengers—Lieutenant Commanders Chester Hatfield, R. S. Chew, E. D. Sigsoy, G. D. B. Glidden.
The United States flagship Pensacola, Rear Admiral Craven, from Acapulco, arrived at San Francisco on the 10th of December. The following is a

cisco on the 10th af December. The following is a list of her officers:—

Rear Admiral Craven's Staff.—Rear Admiral, T.

T. Craven; Flag Captain, G. H. Prebie; Fiest Paysmaster, E. C. Boran; Fleet Surgeon, J. W. Taylor, Fleet Kagineer, E. D. Rolle; Fleet Marine Officer, J. Schermerhorn; Admiral's Socretary, H. S. Craven.

Officer's of the Pracocota.—Commander, Captain E. Midaleton; Assistant Commanders, S. D. Ames, E. C. Merl'iman; Masters, G. M. Hunter, Thomas Perry; Ensigns, H. M. Cutta, F. Turnbull; Midshipmen, F.

D. Howes, L. C. Logan, H. Perkins, W. S. Conies, A. Craven; Chaplain, H. B. Hibben; Passed Assistant Surgeons, G. W. Wood, W. M. Nickerson.

The United States sloop-of-war Portsmouth, Cap-tain A. A. Semmes, went into commission at the Brooklyn Navy Yard on Tuesday afternoon. She is ordered to join the Brazilian squadron. Rear Admi-ral Davis, for which fleet she will sail on the 16th inst. The following is a list of officers attached to

inst. The following is a list of officers attached to her, several of whom will undoubtedly be detached on reaching her destination and be distributed among other vessels of that fleet:

Commander of sloop, A. A. Semmes; Lieutenant Commander and Executive Officer, J. P. Rensen; Lieutenant Commanders, Henry H. Gorrlinge and Ira Harris, Jr.; Lieutenants, J. Schouler, Casper T. Goodrich, R. P. Leary, C. H. Pendleton and George M. McClure; Master, Jos. E. Craig; Ensign, Edward Woodman; Lieutenant of Marines, H. R. Riglow; Surgeon, P. S. Walese, Assistant Surgeon, Peter S. Keiler; Passed Assistant Paymaster, A. N. Bacon; Acting Boatswam, William A. Cooper; Satimaker, H. W. Franklin; Gunner, E. J. Beecher; Carpenter, Joseph G. Thomas. Her crew numbers, all told, 163 men.

Rear Admiral Rowan reports to the Navy Depart ment, under date of Nagasaki, December 31, the employment of vessels in the Asiatic squadron, as employment of vessels in the Asiatic squadron, as follows:—The Piscataqua, flagship, arrived at Nagasaki, from Hoga, on the 12th, and still remained in that port; the Idaho is stationed at Nagasaki as a store and hospitalship. The Shenandoni left Nagasaki on the 20th for Boston via Hong Kong and the Cape of Good Hope. The Oneida is stationed at Pokohama. The Monocacy is stationed at Hioga. The Iriquois left Nagasaki on the 24th Necagaia and Hakodadi. The Ashuelot is at Nagasaki.

The Aroostock is cruising on her station, which comprises the ports of Amoy and Foschow and the intermediate coast and island of Formosa. The Unadilla is on her old station and headquarters at Hong Kong. The Maumee is at Nagasaki.

NEW JERSEY INTELLIGENCE.

named Paul Clindsworth was arrested sesterday on a charge of having stolen timber from a building in course of erection in Grand street. As some of the

A man named James Kent, twenty-six years of age, was committed to prison yesterday afternoon for having stolen a piece of flannel worth twenty-sive dollars from the store of F. W. Klein, at 47 Newark avenua, and which was found with nim when arrested.

OBSEQUIES OF REV. DR. STEARNS' WIFE .- The First Presbyterian church was crowded yesterday on the occasion of the funeral ceremonies preparatory to the burial of Mrs. Stearns, deceased, consort of the pastor, Rev. Dr. Stearns, An impressive sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Poor and addresses by Dr. Wilson and Professor Smith, after which the remains were committed to the family vault in the rear of the church.

EXCITEMENT IN A CHURCH.—The congregation of the Fair street Universalist church was thrown into great excitement last Sunday by the rumbling noise occasioned by the falling of large bodies of snow occasioned by the failing of large bodies of snow from the roof of the edifice. Two or three ladies fainted, and on all sides the greatest confusion and fear were apparent. Everybody that could rushed for the door, and it was only through the presence of mind displayed by the clergyman, Rev. Mr. Gitbs, that serious consequences were prevented. Through his efforts those present were calmed and the service was proceeded with.

SNEAK THIEVERY AND PETTY BURGLARIES .- The operation of small thieves has now become quite extensive hereabouts. Night before last a fine over-cont was snatched from in front of J. P. Osborn's store, on Broad street, and it and the snatcher are

resterday that the particulars of what appears to have been a feroclous assault and robbery, alleged

the 2d of January, were made known to the police authorities. It appears that a party of men had been drinking in a saloon on Railroad ave nue on New Year's night, One of them, a German, named Ernest Enax, residing at No. 46 South Canal street, was found; about the hour stated, lying on the track of the New Jersey Railroad, in the vicinity of Ein street, his head and body being shockingly disfigured and the man himself totally unconscious. The citizens who found the poor fellow subsequently learned his address and had him removed home and a medical man sent for. The appearance and condition of the man are still bad. Both his eyes are closed, and his head looks as though it had been brutally kicked. He states that he was knocked down and beaten and afterwards robbed of a check for \$40. The detectives yesterday afternoon at rested one of the alleged miscreants, a man named Charles Dittmann, of No. 50 Flm street. The prisoner acknowledged being in company with the injured man previous to the assault, seeing a part of the row, but claimed to have been perfectly oblivious from the effects of liquor. He was balled for examination.

WRESTLING.—A wrestling match will come off at the Paterson Race Course on Monday atternoon.

the Paterson Race Course on Monday afternoon, January 18, between Jack Turner and Joe Tinker, for 250 a side and the championship of New Jersey for wrestling "Lancashire fashion."

RAILROAD MESTING.—The citizens of Wayne township are half crazed over the various railroad measures proposed, some of which will greatly affect their interests, A division of opinion seems to exist, however, upon the proposition to bond the townships, and a number of excited oppositionnists have called a public meeting at Cisco's Hotel, Preakness, to-day, when the question will be "to bond or not to bond."

Passaio County Course.—Samuel Wright was

PASSAIO COUNTY COURTS.—Samuel Wright was Passaio County Counts.—Samuel Wright was yesterday convicted for assault and battery upon Joseph Whitehead. Catharine Maloney was convicted of larceny, Michael McMahon was couple of police officers. Jacob Van Cise and Stephen Gibbons retracted their former pleas and pleaded guilty to assault and battery. Wm. Officer, the New York silk dealer who was arrested this residence in Jersey City not long since for receiving slik stolen from the Greppo Mills at Paterson, was then placed on trial, but the case was not concluded. This trial is attracting considerable attention and is being ably conducted on both sides.

Tuesday night, while a pedler named Philip McCann he was overtaken on the old Delaware bridge at

was on his way from this city to Morrisvile, Pa., he was overtaken on the old Delaware bridge at South Trenton by three ruflans, who knocked him down and threatened to kill him and throw him into the river if he dared to raised any alarm. The unfortunate sellow submitted to their peremptory demand, and while one of the trio held a revolver to his breast the other ritied his pockets of sixty dollars in cash, a gold pen and various trinkets. The ruflans then divested him of his excellent overcoat, vest and hat and decamped, leaving a navy jacket, which one of them wore, with their victim. Athough there is a toil master at each end of the bridge the outrage was perpetrated with their victim. Athough there is a toil master at each end of the bridge the outrage was perpetrated with the utmost privacy, and up to five o'clock hast evening the desperadoes were unknown to the authorities.

COMMON COUNCIL.—At a meeting of the Common Council of this city on Taeslay evening the following statement was submitted, showing the total amount paid on each branch of expenditure during the fiscal year commencing March 1, 1303, and ending December 31, 1803:—Poor, \$9,000; Fire Department, \$4,500; lamps, \$5,740; salarles, \$3,635; police, \$4,761; city Hall, \$1,405; contingencies, \$1,470; printing, \$320; outstanding orders redeemed, \$4,470; printing, \$320; outstanding orders redeemed, \$2,471; taxes, \$1,642; city appropriation to public schools, \$1,730; State appropriation to sinking (and, \$11,500; assessor's lees, \$1,410; redemption of bonds, \$5,200; county tax refunded, \$2,600; aimshouse and hospital \$6,032; pad balance of county tax last year, \$400; county and State tax of 1268, \$50,547; on account of building public schools, \$5,000. Total, \$177,059.

COUNTY CLERE APPOINTED.—Joseph Egbert, of Southfield, has been appointed County Clerk of Richmond county, in place of M. P. O'Brien, de-ceased.

SCARLET FEVER Is raging in Stapleton and vicinity.

TROUBLE IN THE NEW ENGLAND FISH MARKET.—
OUR freen 6sh dealers, whose exertions have exert
Gloacester much of its pre-eminence as a great ish
deput and opened to our industry many distant
markets, are in considerative excitement over the
fact that an effort is being made to crowd them from
heir vocation and create a monopoly in the business which will requisite prices and make many
thousand solians difference in the fishing receipts of
Gloucester the coming year. The principal fish
dealers of Boston have established an issued here
and induced the New York dealers to enter into the
arrangement with them, remains to buy any cloucester fish miless they come through the hands of
their agents.—Gloucester Tricoram, Jan. 4.